

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, MARCH 1—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .09; Temperature, max.
74; min. 66; Weather, showers.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugal, 5.15; Per
Ton, \$103. 88 Analysis Beets, 15s 3d; Per
Ton, \$106 20.

Established July 2, 1856.

VOL. XLI., NO. 7040.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STRYCHNINE FOUND IN BICARBONATE OF SODA

**Official Finding to
Be Rendered
Today.**

**Body Will Leave Here
On the Steamer
China.**

Strychnine was found in the bottle of bicarbonate of soda from which Mrs. Stanford took the dose which ended her life.

This fact was adduced last evening by Chemists Shorey and Duncan, and given unofficially by them to High Sheriff Henry. By 9 o'clock this morning the chemists hope to be able to give to the proper authorities the formal results of their examination of the contents of the stomach.

Thus far, two facts have become known from a medical examination:

First, the autopsy revealed to the three surgeons who performed that duty that Mrs. Stanford died from tetanus of the respiratory organs, which could be caused by strychnine poisoning; and

Second, at strychnine has been found in the bicarbonate of soda in the vial from which Miss Berner extracted the fatal dose which Mrs. Stanford afterwards swallowed.

How did the strychnine come to be mixed in with the bicarbonate of soda?

This is the question which the police department is attempting to unravel. The police have the fact that Mrs. Stanford was almost poisoned in San Francisco shortly before her departure for Honolulu, and that strychnine had been found in the bottle of Poland mineral water from which she drank. On top of this fact comes the additional one that Mrs. Stanford was poisoned a second time, and that strychnine was the drug used. This also came from a bottle, (containing bicarbonate, however), which had been in the Stanford home in San Francisco prior to Mrs. Stanford's departure for Honolulu.

Two servants of Mrs. Stanford were discharged from her service after the first alleged attempt. A theory of High Sheriff Henry, is that the same persons may have placed strychnine in more than one container. The police here have obtained every bottle of medicine and other medicines which Mrs. Stanford had. Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins has taken charge of the bicarbonate of soda bottle, the cascade capsules, some medicine used for nasal trouble, some homeopathic pills, and a partly filled bottle of Bartlett water some of which Mrs. Stanford drank the evening of her death. No other medicines or beverages were found. All these are to be examined by the chemists.

Thus far, all theories, all facts and all investigation lead to the single theory that Mrs. Stanford came to her death from poison criminally administered by some unknown person or persons.

HIGH SHERIFF'S STATEMENT.
High Sheriff Henry, after making a visit to the laboratory in which the chemists are making the examination of the contents of Mrs. Stanford's stomach, made the following statement to the Advertiser:

"This is a most mysterious thing. It appears an attempt was made to poison Mrs. Stanford in California a short



STANFORD MEMORIAL CHAPEL FROM WHICH THE REMAINS OF MRS. STANFORD WILL BE BURIED.

A friend of the late Mrs. Stanford said last night. "Did some one want to profit by her death? Not all her fortune was turned over to the University. A million or so was withheld for private bequest. Perhaps some of the heirs got in a hurry."

FIRST ATTEMPT TO POISON MRS. JANE STANFORD

**Details of Her Narrow Escape at San Francisco
From a Strychnine Tragedy--The
Police Are Incredulous.**

The Chronicle of the 13th of February, has the following account of Mrs. Stanford's escape from death by poisoning some time before:

What is alleged to have been an attempt to poison Mrs. Jane L. Stanford was made in the Stanford mansion at California and Powell streets three weeks ago. A chemical analysis of a bottle of mineral water, from which Mrs. Stanford drank, revealed poison, and the brother of Mrs. Stanford, Charles G. Lathrop, and her legal advisers immediately employed Pinkerton detectives to trace the origin of the deadly foreign substance.

This poisoning incident is now declared to have been the real reason for Mrs. Stanford's departure to San Jose, where, she remained several days for the calling off of several social affairs which she had announced and for her sailing for Honolulu last week.

Although the detectives have been at work for nearly three weeks trying to find how the poison got into the mineral water, they are said to be still in the dark, beyond having found possible grounds of suspicion against one or more persons. Mrs. Stanford is now on her way to the Hawaiian Islands to recover from a case of gripe, which was aggravated by the nausea, caused by drinking the poisoned water.

SERVANTS WATCHED.
Since the attempted poisoning of Mrs. Stanford, the detectives, it is said, have

been watching all of the former white servants of the well known woman. The four Chinese servants of the Stanford house are still retained in service and are living with a new housekeeper at the Nob Hill mansion; but none of the white servants who have been with Mrs. Stanford for the past two or three months is now in her employ. Some of them left her employ about the time he was taken ill, for the reason, it is said, that she intended to take a trip to the islands and would no longer need them. So far as is known, there is not the slightest suspicion against any of the servants who have recently left her employ.

WAS VERY ILL.

Mrs. Stanford had been suffering for some time from a severe cold when she drank the poisoned water, and it made her condition worse, but she was not at any time in any grave danger. It was about three weeks ago that she drank the water. One of her servants served her with mineral water every morning, and on the particular morning that she swallowed the poison she noticed that it tasted peculiarly. She is said to have drunk two or three times before feeling the effects. One report is that there was so much poison in the water that it served as its own antidote, causing acute nausea and severe vomiting, so that Mrs. Stanford was not seriously ill when Dr. William Boerke, her physician, arrived.

As soon as Mrs. Stanford suspected that the mineral water had been poisoned, she consulted her brother and

counsel and had her maid, Miss Richmond, take the bottle and the water in the glass from which she drank to Wakelee's pharmacy, at Montgomery and Bush streets, to have it chemically analyzed. Wakelee's analytical chemist, Mr. Cates, was not able to do the work, and he sent it to another chemist with the result that poison was found in the contents of both glass and bottle. The chemist is pledged to secrecy, and the nature of the poison cannot be learned.

THE NEXT DAY'S STORY.

On the 20th, the Chronicle contained the following:

The report of the alleged attempt to poison Mrs. Jane L. Stanford was generally discussed yesterday, the name of the philanthropic woman being so familiar that she seems almost a personal acquaintance to a majority of San Franciscans. Opinions were varied, but many discredited the report.

One fact causing the report to be discredited was the statement that the chemist had found strychnine in the bottle of mineral water from which Mrs. Stanford is said to have drunk. It will be remembered that the water caused a nausea and was not retained on her stomach, and that after it was expelled she felt but little if any worse, her health having been poor for some time. Physicians say the report is absurd; that if she had taken sufficient strychnine to cause nausea or to even taste it in the water her death must have followed shortly afterward; that strychnine causes spasms which would almost immediately have followed the nausea.

Others express the opinion that the mineral water may have been flat or stale, or of such a temperature that a weak stomach refused to retain it. All this occurred over five weeks ago, and the fact that it did not become known until after Mrs. Stanford sailed for Honolulu is another peculiar feature. Immediately after she sailed the tip was given out and now a number of people are demonstrating to some one how they can refrain from talking and how well they can guard a secret entrusted to their care. If there was any secret to entrust, private detectives, but not of Pinkerton's agency, as stated, were employed and the matter was not reported to the municipal secret service.

A TALKATIVE MAID.

The one doing the most talking is Elizabeth Richmond, formerly a maid in the employ of Mrs. Stanford, but who was discharged shortly after the alleged poisoning was attempted. The maid tells of Mrs. Stanford having called

(Continued on page 3.)

BATTLE TIDE TURNING AGAINST KUROPATKIN

**St. Petersburg Thinks He Has Withdrawn--Hot
Affairs of Outposts--Bombardment
Continues.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 2.—There is no news from Manchuria. The impression is that Kuropatkin has withdrawn, abandoning the bridge over the Shahke and inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese.

OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Mar. 2.—The Japanese left is repelling the Russians. Oku's outposts repulsed an attack on Lantin after desperate fighting. The Russians left 60 dead on the field and the Japanese loss was slight.

SACHELUN, Mar. 2.—The Japanese are bombarding Putiloff.

MRS. STANFORD'S BROTHER REJECTS POISONING THEORY

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, March 2.—There is general sorrow here over the news of Mrs. Stanford's death. The flags of the University and of Palo Alto have been half masted. Charles G. Lathrop, brother of the deceased, and Mr. Wilson, her attorney, do not believe the poisoning story and attribute Mrs. Stanford's death to natural causes. The investigation by detectives of the previous poisoning charge has been resultless, the presence of poison in the mineral water which Mrs. Stanford drank being unproved.

COLORADO STATESMAN DEAD.

DENVER, Mar. 2.—Ex-Senator Wolcott is dead.

Edward Oliver Wolcott was born in Longmeadow, Mass., Mar. 26, 1848. He was for a few months a private in the 150th Ohio Vols. in 1864. He entered Yale in 1866 but did not graduate. In 1871 he graduated from Harvard Law School. Soon after he removed to Colorado and established an office in Denver. He was U. S. Senator 1889-1901 and was chairman of the committee appointed by President McKinley to visit Europe in the interests of international bimetalism.

THE LEPROSY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—The Senate and House have passed the bill for the investigation of leprosy.

AN UNSAFE ISSUE.

LONDON, Mar. 2.—The indications are that the government will sidetrack the fiscal controversy.

THE OREGON ON FIRE.

EUREKA, Mar. 2.—The steamer Oregon, beached near here, is burning. The fire is probably controllable.

UNIMPORTANT DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE

With the exception of a little talk over the reconsideration of a bill procured by Dickey for the correction of manifest errors, yesterday's single sitting of the Senate developed no debate whatever. It adjourned for the day at 11:30, the table being then clear. Achi took occasion by a motion to make the adjournment be out of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Jane L. Stanford. In the hour and a half it was in session the Senate passed upon several reports of committees, sent two new bills to the printer, passed two Senate bills on third reading and advanced two or three other bills a stage.

Progress was made by the House chiefly in the introduction of new business. An inquiring resolution presented foreshadows a ventilation of the

Asylum contract matter. The value of the Joint Reference Committee was again illustrated in the tabling of a lot of bills of the same purport as bills already introduced in the Senate. Owing to the Senate's being out of session in the afternoon, the House had the privilege of first reading the news from Washington of the passage, in the U. S. Senate, of the bill providing for a Federal Medical Commission to make investigations at Molokai.

THE SENATE. TWELFTH DAY.

Chaplain H. H. Parker, in his opening invocation, gave thanks for the rain that was falling so gently.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A communication from the House to the Senate announced the appointment

(Continued on Page 4.)